

are in existence, and they prove to be the same as *rapax*, the earlier name must stand. . . . The only point is to be absolutely certain of the identity of the species before the name is changed."

We therefore may come to the conclusion, I think, that the *Aspidiotus rapax*, Comstock, which has hitherto been considered an American species, may now be recorded also as European, having been found both in England and Portugal.—ALBERT C. F. MORGAN, Villa Nova da Gaya, Portugal: July 11th, 1887.

Coleoptera at Tonbridge.—Whilst Mr. W. G. Blatch was staying with me during the latter part of June, we explored this neighbourhood in search of *Coleoptera*. Sweeping was a comparative failure, and bark-work was also very unsuccessful as a whole, though a *Cossus*-infected oak produced a very few *Epurea decempunctata*, and under beech bark in connection with a fungus growth was *Cicones variegatus*. A few *Xyletinus ater* and a number of *Tillus elongatus* were actively engaged on the trunks of pollard willows. Carrion produced only a few small *Homalotæ*, &c. Our best captures were in damp spots, dried-up ponds, and marshy localities. Here were *Anchomenus livens*, *Tachyporus formosus*, *Lathrobium punctatum*, &c. In one small spot, which I have designated "Blatch's hole" in honour of its discoverer, were several *Compsochilus palpalis*, *Acrognatha mandibularis*, *Homalota vilis* (abundantly), *H. difficilis*, *H. atrata*, *H. londinensis*, *Calodera rubens*, *Oxytelus fulvipes*, *Oxypoda lentula*, *Acupalpus consputus*, *Bryaxis sanguinea*, &c. One day spent at Hythe in search of *Dyschirius extensus* and *Philonthus astutus* produced hardly anything. Even *Polystichus vittatus* and *Trechus lapidosus* which I found fairly numerous three years ago were only represented by a single example of each.—A. C. HORNER, Tonbridge: July 12th, 1887.

Note on Nothochrysa capitata, F., and Chrysopa tenella, Schnd.—A visit for a few days to the Rev. A. E. Eaton, at his Vicarage, Shepton Montague, near Wincanton, Somersetshire, resulted in the capture of a considerable number of *Chrysopidæ*. Two species are noteworthy. One ♀ *N. capitata* was taken at Stourton (Wilts.) on the 15th inst. Why this insect should continue so rare, both here and on the continent, I know not. This was the second time I had seen it alive; the first occasion being near Weybridge on July 5th, 1873 (*cf.*, Ent. Mo. Mag., x, p. 91). One ♂ and three ♀ of *Ch. tenella* occurred near Shepton Montague on the 13th. Of this I have probably not seen more than a dozen living examples during the last 25 years. Its size, and the pale yellow dorsal stripe when alive, render it liable to be passed by as only *Ch. vulgaris*. It is a very pretty species, but the pale dorsal stripe and the delicate green of the living insect soon vanish in dried examples. The other species captured were not important. All were beaten from ash, which is certainly one of the most productive trees for *Chrysopidæ*.—R. MCLACHLAN, Lewisham, London: July 18th, 1887.

Note on four species of Ephemeridæ from Eastern Amurland.—A short time ago I received a small collection of *Neuroptera* taken by Herr Gräser in the eastern portion of the district through which the great river Amur flows. There are four species of *Ephemeridæ*, which I notice at the request of my friend the Rev. A. E. Eaton, in order that a reference may be given in the forthcoming concluding Part of